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NEWS 5 AUG 20 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records  
NEWS 6 AUG 27 Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined patent family display formats from INPADOCDB  
NEWS 7 AUG 27 USPATOLD now available on STN  
NEWS 8 AUG 28 CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectral property data  
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NEWS 11 SEP 13 INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency  
NEWS 12 SEP 17 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with printed CA page images from 1967-1998  
NEWS 13 SEP 17 CAPLUS coverage extended to include traditional medicine patents  
NEWS 14 SEP 24 EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements  
NEWS 15 OCT 02 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt  
NEWS 16 OCT 19 BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds  
NEWS 17 NOV 15 Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced  
NEWS 18 NOV 19 WPIX enhanced with XML display format  
NEWS 19 NOV 30 ICSD reloaded with enhancements  
NEWS 20 DEC 04 LINPADOCDB now available on STN  
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NEWS 23 DEC 17 IMSDRUGCONF removed from database clusters and STN  
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NEWS 25 DEC 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with 2008 MeSH vocabulary in MEDLINE segment  
NEWS 26 DEC 17 MEDLINE and LMEDLINE updated with 2008 MeSH vocabulary  
NEWS 27 DEC 17 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with new custom IPC display formats  
NEWS 28 DEC 17 STN Viewer enhanced with full-text patent content from USPATOLD  
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:55:24 ON 14 JAN 2008

=> file uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:55:37 ON 14 JAN 2008

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 10 Jan 2008 (20080110/PD)

FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Jan 2008 (20080110/ED)

HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7318238

HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2008010713

CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 10 Jan 2008 (20080110/UPCA)

ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 10 Jan 2008 (20080110/PD)

REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Oct 2007

USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Oct 2007

=> s antiperspirant? or deodorant?/ti

4421 ANTIPERSPIRANT?

536 DEODORANT?/TI

L1 4741 ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?/TI

=> s w/o emulsion? or water-in-oil?

MISSING OPERATOR

=> s w/o emulsion?

MISSING OPERATOR

=> s water-in-oil? emulsion?

1441659 WATER

713284 OIL?

254477 EMULSION?

L2 15669 WATER-IN-OIL? EMULSION?

(WATER(1W)OIL?(W)EMULSION?)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:55:24 ON 14 JAN 2008)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:55:37 ON 14 JAN 2008

L1 4741 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?/TI

L2 15669 S WATER-IN-OIL? EMULSION?

=> s l1 and l2

L3 693 L1 AND L2

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=> s PVA or polyvinyl alcohol?

22950 PVA  
244933 POLYVINYL  
572429 ALCOHOL?  
109644 POLYVINYL ALCOHOL?  
(POLYVINYL(W)ALCOHOL?)

L4 116407 PVA OR POLYVINYL ALCOHOL?

=> s 13 and 14

L5 145 L3 AND L4

=> s emulsifier?(p)silicone oil?

91169 EMULSIFIER?  
230423 SILICONE  
713284 OIL?  
40966 SILICONE OIL?  
(SILICONE(W)OIL?)

L6 1520 EMULSIFIER?(P)SILICONE OIL?

=> s 15 and 16

L7 32 L5 AND L6

=> s polymer?

L8 860117 POLYMER?

=> s 17 and 18

L9 31 L7 AND L8

=> s antiperspirant? active?

4421 ANTIPERSPIRANT?  
1107739 ACTIVE?

L10 729 ANTIPERSPIRANT? ACTIVE?  
(ANTIPERSPIRANT?(W)ACTIVE?)

=> s 19 and 110

L11 6 L9 AND L10

=> d 1-6 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:328317 USPATFULL

TITLE: Bleed-resistant colored microparticles and skin care compositions comprising them

INVENTOR(S): Rabe, Thomas Elliot, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATES  
Wildgust, Paul Graham, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATES  
Morrissey, Christopher Todd, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES  
Jones, Stephen Ray, Pomona, NY, UNITED STATES  
Grey, Bryan David, Bradford, UNITED KINGDOM  
Dymond, Paul Michael, Leeds, UNITED KINGDOM  
Baxter, Mark Christopher, Bradford, UNITED KINGDOM  
Andrianov, Christina Ligia, Monroe, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007286824	A1	20071213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-448353	A1	20060607 (11)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION - WEST BLDG., WINTON HILL BUSINESS CENTER -		

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BOX 412, 6250 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH,  
45224, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 1842

AB Bleed-resistant microparticles comprising at least one colorant, a process to produce them, compositions containing them and their use in skin care applications to produce a natural, textured tone effect.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:147050 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Polyether-modified polysiloxanes with block character and use thereof for producing cosmetic formulations  
INVENTOR(S): Gruning, Burghard, Essen, DE, UNITED STATES  
Knott, Wilfried, Essen, DE, UNITED STATES  
Leidreiter, Holger, Hattingen, DE, UNITED STATES  
Meyer, Jorgen, Munster, DE, UNITED STATES  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Goldschmidt GmbH, Essen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007128143	A1	20070607
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-633378	A1	20061204 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2005-10200505785720051203	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Leopold Presser, Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser, 400 Garden City Plaza, Garden City, NY, 11530, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	911	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides a method of producing organomodified siloxanes with domain-type distribution obtained by partial or complete reaction of A) hydrogensiloxanes with a degree of distribution (persistence ratio) ( $\eta$ ) of components [A] and [B] in the copolymer [AB] ##EQU1## of  $\eta > 1$ , preferably  $> 1.1$ , in particular  $\geq 1.2$ , with B) olefinically and/or acetylenically unsaturated compounds, the compounds resulting therefrom and their use.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:246379 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Walling, David William, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
Vatter, Michael Lee, Okeana, OH, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6455055	B1	20020924
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-467937		19991221 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-249939, filed on 12 Feb 1999, now abandoned		

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DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Williamson, Michael A.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Matthews, Armina E., Rosnell, Tara M., Miller, Steven W.  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 1094

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed are cosmetic compositions including lipsticks, comprising from about 0.01% to about 50%, by weight, of a crystalline vitamin B.sub.3 compound having an average particle size of from about 0.01  $\mu$ m to about 200  $\mu$ m; from about 1% to about 90%, by weight, of an emollient component; and from about 1% to about 90%, by weight, of a solidifying agent. The compositions provide improved skin feel of crystalline vitamin B.sub.3 compounds when applied to skin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:218020 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Cosmetic and pharmaceutical oil-in-water emulsions  
INVENTOR(S): Dietz, Thomas, Essen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Hameyer, Peter, Essen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Jenni, Klaus, Witten, Germany, Federal Republic of  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Goldschmidt AG, Essen, Germany, Federal Republic of  
(non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001046507	A1	20011129
	US 7074419	B2	20060711
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-777544	A1	20010206 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2000-10007649	20000219
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Leopold Presser, Esq., Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser, 400 Garden City Plaza, Garden City, NY, 11530	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1038	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to the use of a polyether-modified polysiloxanes of a defined structure for the preparation of cosmetic and pharmaceutical oil-in-water emulsions, and to oil-in-water emulsions which comprise said polysiloxanes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:188220 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Vatter, Michael Lee, Okeana, OH, United States  
Tarantino, David Edmund, Loveland, OH, United States  
Scherneck, Nichole Marie, Baltimore, MD, United States  
Armstrong, Michael Gary, JR., Randallstown, MD, United

## States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001033850	A1	20011025
	US 6528071	B2	20030304
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-785875	A1	20010216 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-249217, filed on 12 Feb 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6224888		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Armina E. Matthews, The Procter & Gamble Company, Sharon Woods Technical Center, 11511 Reed Hartman Highway - Box 325, Cincinnati, OH, 45241		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	34		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1481		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	The present invention relates to cosmetic compositions, comprising:		
	a.) from about 0.01% to about 50%, by weight, of vitamin B.sub.3 compound;		
	b.) from about 0% to about 90%, by weight, of an emollient component comprising from 0% to about 100%, by weight, of an oil liquid at ambient temperature;		
	c.) from about 0.01% to about 40%, by weight, of a polar solvent;		
	d.) from about 0% to about 90%, by weight, of a solidifying agent; and		
	e.) from about 0% to about 90%, on an anhydrous basis, of a color		
	wherein the vitamin B.sub.3 compound is added to the composition such that the concentration of the vitamin B.sub.3 compound exceeds the saturation solubility of the vitamin B.sub.3 compound in the polar solvent.		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:63266	USPATFULL
TITLE:	Cosmetic compositions	
INVENTOR(S):	Vatter, Michael Lee, Okeana, OH, United States Tarantino, David Edmund, Loveland, OH, United States Scherneck, Nichole Marie, Baltimore, MD, United States Armstrong, Jr., Michael Gary, Randallstown, MD, United States	
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)	

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6224888	B1	20010501
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-249217		19990212 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Howard, S.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Matthews, Armina E., Tsuneki, Fumiko		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		

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EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 1397

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to cosmetic compositions, comprising:

- a.) from about 0.01% to about 50%, by weight, of vitamin B.sub.3 compound;
- b.) from about 0% to about 90%, by weight, of an emollient component comprising from 0% to about 100%, by weight, of an oil liquid at ambient temperature;
- c.) from about 0.01% to about 40%, by weight, of a polar solvent;
- d.) from about 0% to about 90%, by weight, of a solidifying agent; and
- e.) from about 0% to about 90%, on an anhydrous basis, of a color wherein the vitamin B.sub.3 compound is added to the composition such that the concentration of the vitamin B.sub.3 compound exceeds the saturation solubility of the vitamin B.sub.3 compound in the polar solvent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:55:37 ON 14 JAN 2008

L1 4741 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?/TI  
L2 15669 S WATER-IN-OIL? EMULSION?  
L3 693 S L1 AND L2  
L4 116407 S PVA OR POLYVINYL ALCOHOL?  
L5 145 S L3 AND L4  
L6 1520 S EMULSIFIER?(P)SILICONE OIL?  
L7 32 S L5 AND L6  
L8 860117 S POLYMER?  
L9 31 S L7 AND L8  
L10 729 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? ACTIVE?  
L11 6 S L9 AND L10

=> s l1 and l9

L12 31 L1 AND L9

=> s antiperspirant?/ti

L13 489 ANTIPERSPIRANT?/TI

=> s l13 and l12

L14 0 L13 AND L12

=> s antiperspirant?/clm

L15 1407 ANTIPERSPIRANT?/CLM

=> s l15 and l12

L16 14 L15 AND L12

=> d 1-14 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:328317 USPATFULL

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TITLE: Bleed-resistant colored microparticles and skin care compositions comprising them  
INVENTOR(S): Rabe, Thomas Elliot, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATES  
Wildgust, Paul Graham, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATES  
Morrissey, Christopher Todd, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES  
Jones, Stephen Ray, Pomona, NY, UNITED STATES  
Grey, Bryan David, Bradford, UNITED KINGDOM  
Dymond, Paul Michael, Leeds, UNITED KINGDOM  
Baxter, Mark Christopher, Bradford, UNITED KINGDOM  
Andrianov, Christina Ligia, Monroe, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007286824	A1	20071213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-448353	A1	20060607 (11)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DIVISION - WEST BLDG., WINTON HILL BUSINESS CENTER - BOX 412, 6250 CENTER HILL AVENUE, CINCINNATI, OH, 45224, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1842		

AB Bleed-resistant microparticles comprising at least one colorant, a process to produce them, compositions containing them and their use in skin care applications to produce a natural, textured tone effect.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:35823 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and dermatological preparations comprising homopolymer and/or copolymer waxes of the monomers ethylene and/or propylene  
INVENTOR(S): Herrmann, Hans-Friedrich, Gross-Gerau, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Lukasch, Anton, Meitingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Hohner, Gerd, Gersthofen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Michaelis, Heike, Darmstadt, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Lachmann, Angela, Kelkheim-Fischbach, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2007031361	A1	20070208
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-449051	A1	20060608 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2005-10200502627820050806	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CLARIANT CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4000 MONROE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28205, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	60	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2280	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological preparations are described which comprise one or more homopolymer and/or copolymer waxes of the



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monomers ethylene and/or propylene. The homopolymer and copolymer waxes have a weight-average molecular weight Mw of less than or equal to 25 000 g/mol, a number-average molecular weight Mn of less than or equal to 15 000 g/mol, a molar mass distribution Mw/Mn in the range from 1.5 to 10 and have been obtained by metallocene catalysis. The copolymer waxes comprise, based on the total weight of the copolymer waxes, 0.1 to 30.0% by weight of structural units originating from the one monomer and 70.0 to 99.9% by weight of structural units originating from the other monomer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:221179 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological preparations comprising copolymer waxes

INVENTOR(S): Heinrichs, Franz-Leo, Am Arenberg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Lukasch, Anton, Schleifweg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Michaelis, Heike, Am Hopfengarten, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Lachmann, Angela, Hunsrueckstrasse, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006188459	A1	20060824
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2006-359956	A1	20060222 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2005-10200500798020050222	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CLARIANT CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4000 MONROE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28205, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	41	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2053	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and dermatological preparations are described which contain copolymer waxes. The copolymer waxes contain structural units which are derived from  $\alpha$ -olefins having 26 to 60 carbon atoms, from maleic anhydride, maleic acid or salts thereof and optionally from further monomers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:130778 USPATFULL

TITLE: Topical Delivery System for Cosmetic and Pharmaceutical Agents

INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Shyam K., BIODERM RESEARCH, 5221 E. Windrose Drive, Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES 85254

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIODERM RESEARCH, Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006110415	A1	20060525

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APPLICATION INFO.: US 2004-904665 A1 20041122 (10)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SHYAM K. GUPTA, BIODERM RESEARCH, 5221 E. WINDROSE  
DRIVE, SCOTTSDALE, AZ, 85254, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 1995

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to topical compositions containing esters of hydroxy acids and their application in the deep-penetration delivery of beneficial cosmetic and pharmaceutical agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:130715 USPATFULL

TITLE: Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and dermatological compositions

INVENTOR(S): Milbradt, Robert, Wiesbaden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Stelter, Wibke, Grosskarben, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Hornung, Michael, Frankfurt, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Vasco, Sebastiano Lo, Friedberg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Clariant GmbH (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006110352	A1	20060525
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-250756	A1	20051014 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2004-10200405023920041015	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CLARIANT CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4000 MONROE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28205, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	47	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2229	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A description is given of cosmetic, dermatological and/or pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one copolymer A containing a) 1% to 50% by weight of structural units originating from N-vinylcaprolactam, b) 49.99% to 98.99% by weight of repeating structural units of the formula (1) ##STR1## in which

R.sup.3 is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl,

Z is C.sub.1-C.sub.8 alkylene and

X.sup.+ is Li.sup.+, Na.sup.+, K.sup.+, Mg.sup.2+/2, Ca.sup.2+/2, Al.sup.3+/3, NH.sub.4+, monoalkylammonium, dialkylammonium, trialkylammonium or tetraalkylammonium, the alkyl substituents of the ammonium ions being independently of one another (C.sub.1-C.sub.22) alkyl radicals or (C.sub.2-C.sub.10) hydroxyalkyl radicals, or singly to triply ethoxylated ammonium compounds having the same or different degree of ethoxylation, it being possible also for two or more different

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structural units of the formula (1) to be present in the copolymer, and  
c) 0.01% to 8% by weight, preferably 0.01% to 5% by weight, of  
crosslinking structures originating from monomers having at least two  
olefinic double bonds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:124208 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and dermatological  
preparations comprising copolymer waxes  
INVENTOR(S): Heinrichs, Franz-Leo, Gablingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF  
Lukasch, Anton, Meitingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Hohner, Gerd, Gersthofen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Michaelis, Heike, Darmstadt, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF  
Lachmann, Angela, Kelkheim-Fischbach, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Clariant GmbH (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006104940	A1	20060518
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-271672	A1	20051112 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2004-10200405484920041113	
	DE 2005-10200500844220050224	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CLARIANT CORPORATION, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 4000 MONROE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28205, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	77	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2576	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Cosmetic, pharmaceutical and dermatological preparations are described  
which contain copolymer waxes. The copolymer waxes contain structural  
units which are formally derived from  $\alpha$ -olefins having 26 to 60  
carbon atoms, derivatives of (meth)acrylic acid such as esters, amides  
or salts and optionally further monomers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:53559 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Zinc Zeolite Based Deodorants and Deodorizers  
INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Shyam K., BIODERM RESEARCH, 5221 E. Windrose  
Drive, Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES 85254  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIODERM RESEARCH, Scottsdale, AZ, UNITED STATES (U.S.  
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006045860	A1	20060302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-711136	A1	20040826 (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	SHYAM K. GUPTA, BIODERM RESEARCH, 5221 E. WINDROSE		

DRIVE, SCOTTSDALE, AZ, 85254, US  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 1499

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to Zinc Zeolite based deodorant or deodorizing compositions useful for human or animal body or hair deodorizing solution, deodorizing powder, deodorizing gel, deodorizing spray, deodorizing stick, deodorizing roll-on, deodorizing paste, deodorizing cream, deodorizing lotion, deodorizing aerosol; human or animal deodorizing dentifrice, or oral cavity deodorizing toothpaste, deodorizing mouthwash, deodorizing dental powder, deodorizing mouth spray, deodorizing dental gel, deodorizing lozenges; household deodorizing solution, deodorizing powder, deodorizing gel, deodorizing spray, carpet deodorizer, room deodorizer, and other commonly marketed human, animal, or household deodorizing compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:208457 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Water-soluble polyaminoamides comprising 1,3-diimines as sunscreen agents  
INVENTOR(S): Wei, Mingli, Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES  
Hessefort, Yin Z., Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES  
Carlson, Wayne M., Batavia, IL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005180933	A1	20050818
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-84959	A1	20050321 (11)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-696835, filed on 30 Oct 2003, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6887400		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Nalco Company, Patent & Licensing Department, 1601 W. Diehl Road, Naperville, IL, 60563-1198, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	21		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1545		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A UV-protective composition comprising a water-soluble polyaminoamide containing 1,3-diimine groups and a modifier, wherein the polyaminoamide containing 1,3-diimine groups absorbs ultraviolet light radiation having a wavelength of about 200 nm to about 420 nm, and methods of treating substrates with the UV-protective polyaminoamide containing 1,3-diimine groups.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:178099 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Water-soluble polyaminoamides as sunscreen agents  
INVENTOR(S): Hessefort, Yin, Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES  
Wei, Mingli, Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES  
Carlson, Wayne, Batavia, IL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005154180	A1	20050714
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-655163	A1	20030904 (10)

10/581,320

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Michael B. Martin, Patent & Licensing Department, Ondo  
Nalco Company, Ondo Nalco Center, Naperville, IL,  
60563-1198, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 1523

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A UV-protective water-soluble polyaminoamide comprising UV-absorbing end groups, wherein the polyaminoamide absorbs ultraviolet light radiation having a wavelength of about 200 nm to about 420 nm, compositions comprising the UV-protective polyaminoamide and methods of treating substrates with the UV-protective polyaminoamide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.,

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:107215 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Water-soluble polyaminoamides comprising 1,3-diimines as sunscreen agents  
INVENTOR(S): Wei, Mingli, Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES  
Hessefort, Yin Z., Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES  
Carlson, Wayne M., Batavia, IL, UNITED STATES  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nalco Company, Naperville, IL, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6887400	B1	20050503
	US 2005092970	A1	20050505
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-696835		20031030 (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Buttner, David J.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Keehan, Christopher		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Martin, Michael B., Breininger, Thomas M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1537		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A UV-protective composition comprising a water-soluble polyaminoamide containing 1,3-diimine groups, wherein the polyaminoamide containing 1,3-diimine groups absorbs ultraviolet light radiation having a wavelength of about 200 nm to about 420 nm, and methods of treating substrates with the UV-protective polyaminoamide containing 1,3-diimine groups.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:189704 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone and cosmetic material containing same  
INVENTOR(S): Nakanishi, Tetsuo, Guhma-Ken, JAPAN  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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10/581,320

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004146472 A1 20040729  
US 7001971 B2 20060221  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-388229 A1 20030314 (10)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-5672, filed on  
7 Dec 2001, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-2000374342	20011208
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C., 2200 CLARENDON BLVD., SUITE 1400, ARLINGTON, VA, 22201	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1715	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a novel polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone, and to cosmetic products containing the same. When the polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone was used as an oil base, the cosmetic containing it had excellent adhesion to the skin without being sticky and had a clean feel, and when it was used as an emulsifying agent, it had excellent emulsification stability.

It was found that when this polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone represented by the general formula (1) below, and obtained by the addition reaction of a polyhydric alcohol-substituted hydrocarbon group, a silicone compound and an organohydrogen polysiloxane, was used as an oil base or an emulsifying agent, it had very high affinity with silicone oil bases and excellent emulsifying power, and the stability of the emulsion obtained was very good.

$$R_{sup.1}.sub.aR_{sup.2}.sub.bR_{sup.3}.sub.cSiO_{sub.(4-a-b-c)/2} \quad (1)$$

(where,  $R_{sup.1}$  is an alkyl group,  $R_{sup.2}$  is represented by the following general formula (3):

$$-Q-O-X \quad (3)$$

(where, Q is a bivalent hydrocarbon group, and X is a polyhydric alcohol-substituted hydrocarbon group, and

$R_{sup.3}$  is an organosiloxane represented by the following general formula (4): ##STR1##

(where, R is an alkyl group)

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:242767 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone and cosmetic material containing same  
INVENTOR(S): Nakanishi, Tetsuo, Gunma-Ken, JAPAN  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002131947	A1	20020919
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-5672	A1	20011207 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-374342	20001208
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C., 2200 CLARENDON BLVD., SUITE 1400, ARLINGTON, VA, 22201	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1702	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a novel polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone, and to cosmetic products containing the same. When the polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone was used as an oil base, the cosmetic containing it had excellent adhesion to the skin without being sticky and had a clean feel, and when it was used as an emulsifying agent, it had excellent emulsification stability.

It was found that when this polyhydric alcohol-modified silicone represented by the general formula (1) below, and obtained by the addition reaction of a polyhydric alcohol-substituted hydrocarbon group, a silicone compound and an organohydrogen polysiloxane, was used as an oil base or an emulsifying agent, it had very high affinity with silicone oil bases and excellent emulsifying power, and the stability of the emulsion obtained was very good.

$$R^{\text{sup.1.sub.a}}R^{\text{sup.2.sub.b}}R^{\text{sup.3.sub.c}}SiO^{\text{sub.}}(4-a-b-c)/2 \quad (1)$$

(where,  $R^{\text{sup.1}}$  is an alkyl group,  $R^{\text{sup.2}}$  is represented by the following general formula (3):

$$-Q-O--X \quad (3)$$

(where, Q is a bivalent hydrocarbon group, and X is a polyhydric alcohol-substituted hydrocarbon group, and

$R^{\text{sup.3}}$  is an organosiloxane represented by the following general formula (4): ##STR1##

(where, R is an alkyl group)

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:213399	USPATFULL
TITLE:	Cosmetic material	
INVENTOR(S):	Nakanishi, Tetsuo, Gunma-ken, JAPAN	
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)	

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002114771	A1	20020822
	US 6790451	B2	20040914
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-11320	A1	20011211 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-375585	20001211
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	

10/581,320

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C., 2200 CLARENDON  
BLVD., SUITE 1400, ARLINGTON, VA, 22201

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 2271

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cosmetic material comprising as essential cosmetic constituents (A) a  
silicone-branched silicone compound and (B) a silicone-branched  
polyether-modified silicone compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:126057 USPATFULL

TITLE: Emulsions of silicones with non-aqueous hydroxylic  
solvents

INVENTOR(S): Powell, Virginia Van Valkenburgh, East Nassau, NY,  
United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kasson, Amy-Elizabeth, Ballston Spa, NY, United States  
General Electric Company, Pittsfield, MA, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6271295	B1	20010807
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-33788		19980303 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-708436, filed on 5 Sep 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5760116		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dawson, Robert		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Robertson, Jeffrey B.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wheelock, Kenneth S.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	40		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1976		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition comprising the hydrosilylation addition product of a  
linear alkenyl functionalized polyorganosiloxane and an organohydrogen  
siloxane stabilize non-aqueous emulsions utilizing non-aqueous organic  
hydroxylic solvents and when dispersions of the addition product in a  
carrier solvent are subjected to a particle size reduction process that  
includes flow induced shearing, the new compositions provide for  
components in personal care formulations that have improved  
spreadability and substance as a consequence of a unique particle size  
distribution. The continuous phase of the emulsion comprises a  
non-aqueous phase.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:55:24 ON 14 JAN 2008)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:55:37 ON 14 JAN 2008

L1 4741 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?/TI  
L2 15669 S WATER-IN-OIL? EMULSION?  
L3 693 S L1 AND L2  
L4 116407 S PVA OR POLYVINYL ALCOHOL?



10/581,320

L5 145 S L3 AND L4  
L6 1520 S EMULSIFIER?(P)SILICONE OIL?  
L7 32 S L5 AND L6  
L8 860117 S POLYMER?  
L9 31 S L7 AND L8  
L10 729 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? ACTIVE?  
L11 6 S L9 AND L10  
L12 31 S L1 AND L9  
L13 489 S ANTIPERSPIRANT?/TI  
L14 0 S L13 AND L12  
L15 1407 S ANTIPERSPIRANT?/CLM  
L16 14 S L15 AND L12

=> s emulsifier?

L17 91169 EMULSIFIER?

=> s silicone oil?

230423 SILICONE

713284 OIL?

L18 40966 SILICONE OIL?  
(SILICONE(W)OIL?)

=> s l17 and l18

L19 9363 L17 AND L18

=> s l19 and l5

L20 96 L19 AND L5

=> d l20 and l10

L10 IS NOT VALID HERE

For an explanation, enter "HELP DISPLAY".

=> s l20 and l10.

L21 17 L20 AND L10

=> s l13 and l21

L22 1 L13 AND L21

=> d 1 ibib abs

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:98863 USPATFULL

TITLE: Clear antiperspirants and deodorants  
made with siloxane-based polyamides

INVENTOR(S): Cai, Heng, Yardley, PA, UNITED STATES  
Urrutia-Gutierrez, Adriana, Mexico City, MEXICO  
Fan, Aixing, Bridgewater, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002051758	A1	20020502
	US 6451295	B2	20020917
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-922054	A1	20010803 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-873504, filed on 4 Jun 2001, UNKNOWN		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Patent Department, Colgate-Palmolive Company, 909 River Road, P.O. Box 1343, Piscataway, NJ, 08855-1343		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	31		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		

10/581,320

LINE COUNT:

1896

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Clear antiperspirant and/or deodorant compositions, especially clear sticks having good structural integrity, can be formed by incorporating at least 8% by weight based on the total weight of the composition of a selected siliconized polyamide into a product formulated with at least one silicone material and at least one non-silicone emollient. The siliconized polyamides have the silicone portion in the acid side of the polyamide and are selected so that: (a) the degree of polymerization in the silicone portion is in the range of 12-18; (b) the average molecular weight of the siliconized polyamide is at least 50,000 daltons with at least 95% of the polyamide having a molecular weight greater than 10,000 as measured by size exclusion chromatography; and (c) the polydispersity is less than 20.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s us6451295/pn

L23 1 US6451295/PN

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:55:24 ON 14 JAN 2008)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:55:37 ON 14 JAN 2008

L1 4741 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?/TI

L2 15669 S WATER-IN-OIL? EMULSION?

L3 693 S L1 AND L2

L4 116407 S PVA OR POLYVINYL ALCOHOL?

L5 145 S L3 AND L4

L6 1520 S EMULSIFIER?(P) SILICONE OIL?

L7 32 S L5 AND L6

L8 860117 S POLYMER?

L9 31 S L7 AND L8

L10 729 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? ACTIVE?

L11 6 S L9 AND L10

L12 31 S L1 AND L9

L13 489 S ANTIPERSPIRANT?/TI

L14 0 S L13 AND L12

L15 1407 S ANTIPERSPIRANT?/CLM

L16 14 S L15 AND L12

L17 91169 S EMULSIFIER?

L18 40966 S SILICONE OIL?

L19 9363 S L17 AND L18

L20 96 S L19 AND L5

L21 17 S L20 AND L10

L22 1 S L13 AND L21

L23 1 S US6451295/PN

=> s l22 and l23

L24 1 L22 AND L23

=> d kwic

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

TI Clear antiperspirants and deodorants made with siloxane-based polyamides

AB Clear antiperspirant and/or deodorant compositions, especially clear sticks having good structural integrity, can be formed by incorporating at least 8% by weight.

- SUMM [0002] The use of polyamides in cosmetic compositions, especially antiperspirants and/or deodorants, has certain advantages, especially with regard to clarity. It has been difficult, however, to obtain satisfactory structural integrity. . . .
- SUMM . . . stick), may be made with a base composition containing at least one silicone fluid (for example, silicone liquids such as silicone oils) which is thickened using a siliconized polyamide as a gelling agent; a carrier in which cosmetically active materials are incorporated;. . . one active ingredient to provide the activity for such cosmetic composition. Particular embodiments of the present invention include deodorant and antiperspirant compositions (and base compositions therefor), in which the cosmetically active ingredient is a deodorant active material and/or an antiperspirant active material. Embodiments of the present invention are not limited, however, to such antiperspirant and/or deodorant compositions, and are also directed to other cosmetic compositions containing other cosmetically active ingredients, such as sun protection. . . .
- SUMM . . . products are directed to cosmetic compositions which are transparent (clear), including solid transparent (clear) compositions, especially transparent (clear) deodorant and/or antiperspirant compositions which are sticks or gels. While selected embodiments of cosmetic compositions made with the polyamides described are preferably clear. . . .
- SUMM [0007] The selected siloxane-based polyamides and mixtures thereof are used as gelling agents in cosmetic products, especially antiperspirants and/or deodorants. The compositions made with the siloxane-based polyamides have improved application and cosmetic properties (including reduced tackiness and stickiness),. . . .
- SUMM [0008] Antiperspirant products are well known in the art. Antiperspirant products have appeared in the marketplace in various dosage forms, such as sticks, gels, roll-ons, aerosols and creams. Generally, these. . . .
- SUMM . . . dispensed through apertures is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,102,656 to Kasat. This disclosed composition is a creamy, heterogeneous anhydrous antiperspirant product containing, in percent by weight, of the total weight of the composition, 30%-70% of a volatile silicone as a carrier, 7-30% of a suitable gelling agent or agents, and about 12-30% of a physiologically acceptable antiperspirant agent. This patent discloses that the gelling agent can be any of a number of materials, including, for example, hydrogenated. . . .
- SUMM [0012] Clear or translucent antiperspirant gels (which have been dispensed from containers having the appearance of a stick) have been marketed, consisting of viscous, high. . . .
- SUMM [0014] U.S. Pat. No. 5,500,209 discloses a gel or stick which includes active deodorant and/or antiperspirant ingredients, a polyamide gelling agent, and a solvent for the polyamide gelling agent, in which the gel or stick composition. . . in the aforementioned patent contains desirable properties in connection with stability of the composition, (particularly in the presence of acidic antiperspirant active materials, and in providing clear or translucent gel or stick compositions) such formulas may result in tackiness and stickiness both. . . .
- SUMM . . . herein by reference in their entirety, discloses the use of a specific solvent system for a solid composition containing an antiperspirant active material and a polyamide gelling agent. This solvent system is glycol-free and contains a non-ionic surfactant and a polar solvent. Water is the polar solvent, and the non-ionic surfactant acts as a dispersing medium for the antiperspirant active material, in which sufficient

water is used to give a clear or translucent solution/emulsion of the antiperspirant active material.

SUMM [0016] A typical technique to reduce the tackiness of, for example, antiperspirant formulations is the incorporation of one or more cyclomethicones (tetra- penta- or hexa-cyclodimethyl-siloxanes or mixtures thereof). These cyclomethicones are very. . . leave stains on the skin and/or clothing. More than 50% by weight of cyclomethicone has been incorporated into solid stick antiperspirant formulations, for example, using a wax solidifying agent. However, cyclomethicone is a nonsolvent for the dimer based polyamides described as. . .

SUMM . . . in the art cited above, including a key advantage of being able to compatibilize the polyamide gelling agent with the silicone oils, there still remains a need for finding ways of forming superior products which overcome problems such as crumbling while maintaining. . .

SUMM [0022] Thus, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved cosmetic composition, for example, an antiperspirant and/or deodorant stick, comprising a selected siloxane-based polyamide as a gelling agent which cosmetic composition is capable of exhibiting improved. . .

SUMM [0023] Clear cosmetic compositions, especially antiperspirant and/or deodorant compositions, especially clear sticks having good structural integrity, can be formed by incorporating at least 8% by weight. . . least one silicone fluid and at least one non-silicone emollient. The polyamides function as gelling agents to form, for example, antiperspirants and/or deodorants in stick, gel, soft solid or roll-on forms.

SUMM [0026] The products of the invention are made as water in oil emulsions or water with glycol and oil emulsions and must be formulated so that for the ratio of the water phase. . . (less than 600) polypropylene glycols, and mixtures of any of the foregoing. Propylene glycol is of particular interest because the antiperspirant active is more soluble in this type of glycol. Tripropylene glycol has lower irritancy, but the antiperspirant active is not as soluble in this glycol. Mixtures of glycols may be used to balance these desirable properties. Particular examples. . .

SUMM . . . internal phase of the cosmetic composition should be comprised of at least one cosmetically active ingredient, especially a non-ethanol based antiperspirant active, and one or more members selected from the group consisting of water; polyhydric alcohols having 3-9 carbons; branched and unbranched polymeric ethers having 6-18 carbons and 5-30 ethylene oxide groups; dibenzylidene sorbitol; polyvinyl alcohol; polyvinylpyrrolidone; and mixtures of the foregoing, in which the water content is kept below 25% by weight based on the. . .

SUMM [0054] (i) at least one non-ethanol based antiperspirant active; and

SUMM . . . polyhydric alcohols having 3-9 carbons; branched and unbranched polymeric ethers having 6-18 carbons and 5-30 ethylene oxide groups; dibenzylidene sorbitol; polyvinyl alcohol; polyvinylpyrrolidone, and mixtures of the foregoing; and

SUMM . . . The basis of the invention is the selection of certain types of polyamides and certain formulation ingredient parameters to improved antiperspirants and/or deodorant stick products which (1) are clear and (2) have improved structural integrity and aesthetics. In particular, it has. . .

SUMM [0116] In general, when using polyamides of Formula IIIA to make antiperspirants and/or deodorants, an amount of polyamide equal to at least 8% by weight based on the final weight of the total

antiperspirant and/or deodorant product should be used for a clear stick. This is especially true if a polyamide of Formula IIIA.

SUMM [0117] In one particular series of formulations of antiperspirant and/or deodorant products, the following table can be used to determine how much of what type of polyamide gellant of.

SUMM [0132] For antiperspirants and/or deodorants made with the type of gellant described here, emulsion or suspension stick products may be formed. If an. . . is defined as the suspended phase where liquids exist in a droplet form stabilized by surfactants. In the case of antiperspirant emulsion formulations, the external phase is the gelled oil phase and the internal phase contains the antiperspirant active. The external gelled oil phase contains at least one silicone fluid, at least one non-silicone organic emollient, and the siloxane-based polyamide gellant, as well as optional additives for the antiperspirant product such as surfactants, fragrances, additional emollients etc. The internal phase consists of a liquid solution containing dissolved antiperspirant salt, and typically involves solvents such as water, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, ethanol, 1,2-hexanediol.

SUMM [0136] The formulations of this invention are emulsions wherein the antiperspirant active phase (internal phase) is made by dissolving solid particles of active ingredient in either water or a water/glycol mixture. These solid particles may be antiperspirant salt powders (such as aluminum chlorohydrate or aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrate glycine or others as described herein) and may contain water.

SUMM [0137] If a clear antiperspirant and/or deodorant product is desired, the two phase system is preferably used with matching of refractive indices of the external.

SUMM . . . It has also been found that when water is used as the internal phase (in a solution of water and antiperspirant active) the cracking and/or crumbling of the formula is the most severe and the cosmetic composition itself has more drag upon. . . non-water or reduced water system is used as the internal phase (such as propylene glycol, also in a solution containing antiperspirant active), the brittleness of the cosmetic composition decreases. Thus, it is preferred to use a non-water internal phase such as propylene. . . from 35-45%. In addition, other thickeners such as one or more of silica, dibenzylidene sorbitol (only in anhydrous systems), and polyvinyl alcohol may be added to the propylene glycol or water in the internal phase containing antiperspirant active; such additional ingredients will also help to enhance the strength of the final composition.

SUMM [0139] In contrast to the co-pending case referenced above as U.S. Provisional application 60/229,444, which may contain antiperspirant active added as powders which improve structural integrity, this invention adds the active as a solution, so that it is harder.

SUMM . . . ingredient in an amount sufficient to have a functional effect. Such actives include, but are not limited to fragrances, sunscreens, antiperspirants, deodorants and antibacterials (antimicrobials). For example, where the composition is a composition to protect skin from the sun, a sufficient.

SUMM [0173] In one particular aspect of the invention, deodorant and/or antiperspirant compositions, in the form of sticks, which have high efficacy, an attractive appearance (for example, which can be clear or.

SUMM [0174] Throughout the present specification, "antiperspirant active" and "deodorant active" materials are discussed. Both

types of materials contribute to reduction of body malodor, for example, axillary malodor. . . . reduction of the levels of the bacteria producing the malodorous materials, for example, from perspiration, reduction of perspiration, etc. The antiperspirant active materials, when utilized in appropriate amounts, primarily act to reduce malodor by reducing perspiration; the antiperspirant active materials can also have a deodorant function, for example, as an antimicrobial or bacteriostatic agent. The deodorant active materials do. . . .

SUMM [0175] Where the composition contains an antiperspirant active, any of the known antiperspirant active materials can be utilized. These include, by way of example (and not of a limiting nature), aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum chloride, . . . PG, aluminum chlorohydrate PEG, aluminum dichlorohydrate PG, and aluminum dichlorohydrate PEG. The aluminum-containing materials can be commonly referred to as antiperspirant active aluminum salts. Generally, the foregoing metal antiperspirant active materials are antiperspirant active metal salts. In the embodiments which are antiperspirant compositions according to the present invention, such compositions need not include aluminum-containing metal salts, and can include other antiperspirant active materials, including other antiperspirant active metal salts. Generally, Category I active antiperspirant ingredients listed in the Food and Drug Administration's Monograph on antiperspirant drugs for over-the-counter human use can be used. In addition, any new drug, not listed in the Monograph, such as aluminum nitrate hydrate and its combination with zirconyl hydroxychlorides and nitrates, or aluminum-stannous chlorohydrates, can be incorporated as an antiperspirant active ingredient in antiperspirant compositions according to the present invention.

SUMM [0176] Antiperspirant actives can be incorporated into compositions according to the present invention in amounts in the range of 0.1-25%, 5-25 percent, and. . . . formulation of the composition. For example, at amounts in the lower end of the broader range (for example, 0.1-10%), the antiperspirant active material will not substantially reduce the flow of perspiration, but will reduce malodor, for example, by acting as an antimicrobial. . . .

SUMM [0177] Where the composition is an antiperspirant composition, the composition can also include a solvent for the antiperspirant active. This solvent, which is not miscible with the silicone fluid, can illustratively be water, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol. . . .

SUMM [0178] Where the antiperspirant active is utilized in a solution, it may be necessary to match refractive indices of the antiperspirant active solution with that of the oil portion of the composition, in order to achieve a transparent or clear composition. Where the antiperspirant active material is suspended in the base composition as particulate material, it may also be necessary to match refractive indices of. . . . WO 92/05767, the contents of which have previously been incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. The solvent for the antiperspirant active material can be included in the composition in an amount within the range of 0-75%, preferably 0-30%, by weight, of. . . .

SUMM [0179] When an antiperspirant active is used, the compositions of the present invention can also be utilized to form clear antiperspirant compositions. In a particular embodiment the refractive indices of the external and internal phases are matched (within 0.005) using techniques. . . .

SUMM . . . invention can include other cosmetic additives conventionally incorporated in cosmetic compositions, including (but not limited to) perfumes, cosmetic powders, colorants, emulsifiers, emollients, organosilicones, fatty esters, behenoxy dimethicone, etc. and other cosmetic agents. As for various other ingredients which can be incorporated, . . .

SUMM . . . can also include surface active agents and/or solvents for the cosmetically active material. For example, where the composition is an antiperspirant composition, containing antiperspirant active material, the antiperspirant active material can be included in the composition in a solution in, for example, water, and/or propylene glycol, which may not. . . with the silicone fluid, and the composition can also include surface active agents so as to disperse the solution of antiperspirant active material in the composition. Where the composition according to the present invention is a deodorant composition, the composition can include. . .

SUMM . . . used by those in the art to formulate cosmetically acceptable products including fragrances, emollients, antibacterials hardeners, strengtheners, chelating agents, colorants, emulsifiers and other additives such as, silicas, silica-based resins, fumed silica, high molecular weight polymers (for example silicone gums, elastomers).

SUMM . . . lower percent ranges include formulations where only fragrances or antimicrobials are used, and the upper ranges include formulations containing active antiperspirant ingredients.

SUMM . . . such that the thickening agent can be dissolved therein and gelled therefrom, and includes a silicone fluid (for example, a silicone oil, such as cyclomethicone and/or dimethicone). Thus, the thickening agent can be dissolved in the solvent and gelled therefrom, for example, . . .

SUMM . . . of at least  $10 \times 10^6$  Pa second (both at an angular frequency of 0.1 rad-sec). On the other hand, a commercial antiperspirant gel or cream may have a  $G'(\omega)$  value of roughly about  $10 \times 10^2$  -  $10 \times 10^5$  Pa and a complex viscosity in the. . .

SUMM . . . are mixed and heated so as to fully dissolve the thickening agent in the solvent. An active ingredient (for example, antiperspirant active material, for example, in dry form or as part of a solution) can be added after the thickening agent fully. . .

SUMM . . . of the stick on the skin in order to deposit stick material (including the cosmetically active material such as the antiperspirant active) on the skin. Thus, in the case of an antiperspirant, the active material on the skin is available to reduce body malodor and/or reduce the flow of perspiration from, for. . .

SUMM . . . the present invention is that a clear, or transparent, stick cosmetic composition, (for example, a clear or transparent deodorant or antiperspirant composition) can be provided. The term clear or transparent according to the present invention is intended to connote its usual dictionary definition; thus, a clear, for example, stick or gel antiperspirant composition of the present invention allows ready viewing of objects behind it. By contrast, a translucent composition, although allowing light. . .

SUMM . . . In the following, specific synthesis examples for forming siloxane-based polyamides of this invention are set forth, and specific examples of antiperspirant and deodorant compositions within the scope of the present invention are also set forth. These specific synthesis examples and examples. . .

DETD [0228] An antiperspirant/deodorant stick composition is formed by combining two phases. Phase A is made by combining 14% dioctyl ether (Cetiol OE from. . .

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DETD [0231] Phase B: 29.2% of the antiperspirant active described in Example 1; 8% water; 0.8% cocamidopropyl hydroxysultane (Crosultaine C-50 from Croda, Inc., Parsippany, N.J.).

DETD [0234] Phase B: 29% of the antiperspirant active described in Example 1; 9% water.

DETD [0237] Phase B: 5% propylene carbonate; 34% of the antiperspirant active described in Example 1; 1% Tween 20.

DETD [0243] Phase B: 19% water; 19% of the antiperspirant active described in Example 1; 2% cocamidopropyl hydroxysultaine.

DETD [0247] Phase B: 57% of the antiperspirant active described in Example 1; 2% water; 1% polysorbate 20.

DETD . . . 75 degrees C. In a separate container, the cyclomethicone described in Example 1 for Phase A is mixed with an antiperspirant active powder as described in Example 1 for Phase B and the mixture is heated to 75 degrees C. The mixture. .

DETD [0251] Phase B: 25% antiperspirant active powder (for example, AZP 902 from Reheis, Berkeley Heights, N.J.)

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A clear antiperspirant and/or deodorant cosmetic emulsion composition having a failure stress of at least 2.0 Pascals comprising: (a) at least 8% by. . . is in the range of 10:1-0.01:1; (d) an internal phase which internal phase comprises: (i) at least one non-ethanol based antiperspirant active; and (ii) one or more members selected from the group consisting of water; a glycol component; polyhydric alcohols having 3-9 carbons; branched and unbranched polymeric ethers having 6-18 carbons and 5-30 ethylene oxide groups; dibenzylidene sorbitol; polyvinyl alcohol; polyvinylpyrrolidone; and mixtures of the foregoing; and (iii) a water content below 25% by weight based on the weight of. . .

29. A composition as claimed in claim 1 comprising 5-20% on an anhydrous basis of an antiperspirant active.

=> d his.

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L1 4741 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?/TI

L2 15669 S WATER-IN-OIL? EMULSION?

L3 693 S L1 AND L2

L4 116407 S PVA OR POLYVINYL ALCOHOL?

L5 145 S L3 AND L4

L6 1520 S EMULSIFIER?(P) SILICONE OIL?

L7 32 S L5 AND L6

L8 860117 S POLYMER?

L9 31 S L7 AND L8

L10 729 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? ACTIVE?

L11 6 S L9 AND L10

L12 31 S L1 AND L9

L13 489 S ANTIPERSPIRANT?/TI

L14 0 S L13 AND L12

L15 1407 S ANTIPERSPIRANT?/CLM

L16 14 S L15 AND L12

L17 91169 S EMULSIFIER?

L18 40966 S SILICONE OIL?

L19 9363 S L17 AND L18